

### REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-7 are presented for consideration, with Claims 1 and 7 being independent.

Editorial changes have been made to Claims 1 and 7.

Claims 1 and 3-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Omae '283 in view of Hardt '901 and Matsumoto '190. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants' invention as set forth in Claim 1 relates to a projection display apparatus comprising a display panel that includes a plurality of first electrodes, a circuit board provided with a drive circuit including a plurality of second electrodes, and a projection lens support provided with a projection lens for projecting an enlarged image onto a screen. Additionally, a holder fixed on the circuit board holds the display panel and is provided with a connector connected to the second electrodes for electrically connecting the first and second electrodes, and further includes positioning means for positioning the holder and the projection lens support. As claimed, the first electrodes of the display panel and the second electrodes of the circuit board are electrically connected via the connector of the holder, and the projection lens is positionally aligned and connected with the display panel via the holder by the positioning means for optical alignment.

Claim 7 relates to a projection display apparatus including a display panel, a circuit board provided with a drive circuit for driving the display panel, and a projection lens support provided with a projection lens for projecting an enlarged image onto a screen. In addition, a holder for holding the display panel is provided with positioning means for positioning the holder and the projection lens support. As claimed, the projection lens support is

positionally aligned and connected with the display panel via the holder by the positioning means, and the display panel and the projection lens support are integrally fixed on the circuit board by a fixing screw.

As discussed in the Amendment of June 24, 2002, Omae relates to a polymer dispersion liquid crystal panel for use in a television. With reference to Figure 21, the television also includes a light source 171, a projection lens 174 and a screen 176.

The secondary citation to Hardt relates to an LED indicating light assembly and was cited for its teaching of a socket structure. Hardt shows, in Figure 2, a socket structure 100 that mechanically holds a conventional LED device 46a and molded plastic lens members 48a, 48b.

The tertiary citation to Matsumoto relates to a liquid crystal display device and was cited for its teaching of a connector 4 for connecting electrodes of a display panel and electrodes of a circuit board. Figure 2 of Matsumoto shows the connector 4 to be supported on a circuit board 5 and having a conductive contact 4a for contacting a signal input electrode 1a of a liquid crystal panel 1.

Applicants' respectfully submit that it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the references in the manner stated in the Office Action. Hardt is directed to an LED indicating light assembly for a computer housing. As understood, the socket structure 100 is used to eliminate the prior art problem of dark spots appearing on the illuminated front lens portion without gluing or sonically welding the lens in place. In other words, Hardt tries to eliminate structural problems in the prior art, and there is no motivation or incentive in Hardt to modify the socket structure to incorporate an electrical connection with a circuit board.

Matsumoto provides a liquid crystal display device that is easily assembled, and attempts to eliminate conventional problems associated with using an anisotropically conductive film to achieve an electrical connection between the circuit board and the liquid crystal display panel. The connection 4 is not designed to hold the liquid crystal display. In fact, because the liquid crystal display panel is held by front-side casing 8 and backside casing 7, it is submitted that Matsumoto is devoid of any incentive or motivation to modify the connector 4 to provide a mechanical support function.

Therefore, it is submitted that it would not have been obvious to combine Hardt and Matsumoto to provide a holder that includes a connector for electrically connecting the first electrodes with the second electrodes of the circuit board and positioning means for positioning the holder and the lens support as recited in independent Claim 1.

With respect to Claim 7, the proposed combination of art, even if proper, does not teach or suggest, among other features, integrally fixing the display panel and the circuit board by a fixing screw.

Still further, the proposed combination of art, even if proper, does not teach or suggest, among other features, a projection lens support that is positionally aligned and connected with the display panel via the holder by the positioning means as set forth in Claims 1 and 7.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is respectfully requested.

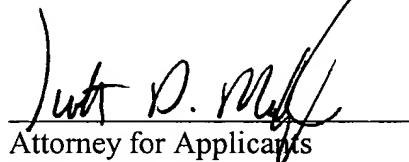
Therefore, it is submitted that Applicants' invention as set forth in independent Claims 1 and 7 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 3-6 set forth

additional features of Applicants' invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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